at Grenada on Tuesday night SHOP GREEN .- The corres

ents of Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Gir. requested to address him during the year 1867, at Cowan, Franklin County.

A dispatch from Washington states that letters have been received from Richmond. written by a gentlmen in high position, utterly denying the truth of Hon. Joseph Segar's statements, made in that city, that the Legislature of Virginia was ready to adopt the Constituional Amendment, if they can have the assurance from Congress that this shall be the ultimatum, and that the loyal Senators and Representatives shall be admitted without delay.

The Legislaturs of Georgia has repealed all laws denying foreigners the privilege of owning real estate.

There is no such law in Mississippi but there is a law prohibiting foreigners from conveying real estate until after they have been naturalized, and also providing that unless so natural ized their lands and tenements shall not descend to their heirs upon decease, but shall be sold and the money paid into the State Treasury. In our judgment, this statute should at once be repealed. It is behind the spirit of the age. We should not only remove all obstacles to the investment of capital in our uncultivated lands, but we should offer every reasonable inducement to that end.

WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO .- The New York Times alludes to the tone and temper of Congress, and expresses the opinion that when it meets again, interests of the country. It says:

On the other question of national scope—that of Southern reconstruction-Congress has acted more discreetly than was anticipated. There is no hope of the violent schemes of confiscation, disfranchisement and degradation. The amendment is still held out to the South; and even if it be finally rejected we have reason to look for other plans that will deal citizens as a part-of the American

Congress will have but eight weeks January next. We shall look for it pursuing and completing its great labors not less creditably than they

Sublime Impudence.

We find the following in the Cincinnati Commercial, as telegraphed from Cairo on the 24th ult. Nothing of

the mail car on the Mississippi Central Railroad, represented himself as a special agent of the Post-office Department, gave the route agent orders, assumed control, and on arriving at Jackson entered the post-office and obtained a statement from the postmaster as to how the mail was conveyed from Jackson to Nashville, Cairo and Memphis, which was reduced to writing and sent to Washingten. Smedly then took possession, received and delivered letters, and completely subjugated the postmaster.

Extending his operations he pur-chased the Madison Hotel of Mr. Garland and borrowed money from him on checks which, proving bogus, he was arrested, but escaped from the officers. Several money letters handled by Smedly have failed to reach their destination. Drawings of est-office buildings in several other places were found in his carpet sack.

More Government .- The New York Post, which has heretofore pretended to regard the Constitution and laws as binding, not only upon the private citizen, but upon Government officials -even binding upon this revolutionary Congress, in a recent issue says:

Congress will not wait very long. As soon as it is satisfied that the Southern States will not have the amendment it will proceed to other begging for bread." measures. It is useless to argue Have we any such "Christians" against such a course; the people in among us? If so, how must their the recent election have demanded and noble hearts rejoice in the thought justified it. It is of no use to show that an odd million or so of their felthat the whole proceedings is extra- low-creatures will keep this holy

tional forms to gain unfair advant- itself another four years' lease of pow ages; they will not have such a condi- er in the Federal capital !-N. tion of things as makes a vote in the World. South represent twice as much as a vote in the North; they will in some way exclude from power the leaders and originators of the rebellion. If it is said the measures necessary to obtain such legislation are extra-constitutional, and to that extent revolutionary, the people reply: we accept the risk.

Justice is to be done, safety secured,
and treason punished at all hazards.

HUMAN FREIGHT.—Two little girls, the dest ten years of age, arrived in Alexan-ia, Monday, from New Orleans, in charge

The Chase project of universal suffrage, coupled with universal amuesty, is, as you know, dead enough. The majority of Congress are anxious the Southern. States should adopt the proposed amendments, and urge, if this was done, the bridge would ave been crossed. For this you are aware here is no chance. What then? The terriorial remittance will prevail. Two propositions are pending, the North Carolina plan introduced in the House by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and the Julian plan, said to be the project of the popular party. Should either of the measures last named pass both iouses, the President will exercise his veto. The edict will be made operative over the veto. The two-thirds is a fixed fact in both ouses. My opinion is, that should the Thad tevens bill become the law, that the Presient will exercise it. He will be induced to do this partly because he has no wish to continue a fight damaging to him, and partly on account of the Southern support which it will receive. You observe I go upon the idea that should the bill pass, it will be made general. The more moderate Radicals are favorable to the Holden-Stevens bill. The extreme men urge their determination to pass the Julian bill. Should they carry their plan, what then? Anarchy in the South? An army will be necessary to its enforcement. It will be promptly supplied. I don't think the President could be induced to take part in enforcing the Julian bill. I think a case

Good Advice.

would be made up at his instance and sub-mitted to the Supreme Court. Should this

tribunal affirm the action of Congress, under the Constitution the President would enforce

Radicalism would culminate. Then I take

the territorial bill as one of the readings of

will pass is hard to say; but if called to

guess, would say, between the Radical form

of the Julians and the diluted one of Holden-

the political horoscope. In what form

A reign of terror would now set in, and

The Norfolk Day Book gives the following excellent advice to planting friends. By way of self-protection, they should do two things:

1. Let them diversify their productions; let them blend farming with planting. In the place of the unwise system which has heretofore obtained of planting all their available land in the opinion that when it meets again, the business of legislation will be carried on more with reference to the and stock from abroad-from the North and West-let them raise all these. They will not be so rich, perbaps, as by the one crop system, but the elements of substantial wealth will be theirs; and their comforts will be vastly beyond those enjoy when all therized officers or agent products except cotton are unwisch

2. In order to meet the tax with its true remedy, let every man in reach of water interest himself in local manufactures. He will thus enlarge his own profits, increase population, and attract skilled labor to the South .to work in when it reassembles in When once this tide of skill and morey sets towards us brought hither by the special attraction of cotton, the flow will be strong and voluminous. For the escape from the cost of transportation and incidental charges both ways, on the raw material, and the manufactured goods, will enable us to undersell the factories of Lowell or Lawrence: and there will always be a demand in the South the sort related took place here, but for Southern fabrics greater than the we learn that the field, of Smedley's operations, as described, was Jackson, Tenn.

A man named Smedly played a bold confidence game at Jackson, Mississippi, the other day. He first entered the mail car on the Mississippi Contual operation or process of construc-tion; while there is a movement

> have indicated. THE "DEFIANT SOUTH."-While Thad. Stevens and his accomplices at Washington-men for the most part made wealthy by the war-are daily-coming out of "prayer meetings" to propose new measures for trampling still more completely under foot the "defiant South," here is the picture which is drawn of that section by one of the journals most helplessly attached to their political car.

among some of the capitalists of Mas-

sachusetts herself in the direction we

"Dr. Crawford, of Kentucky, who has recently visited the States further South, makes some very painful statements about their condition of destitution and prostration. He begs the churches of the North to inquire into the facts, and come to the relief of their suffering brethren in the South. In Alabama alone there are twenty thousand widows and sixty thousand orphans, most of whom are dependent. In Georgia, it is said, there are fifty thousand persons who must receive aid. Dr. Crawford says that prominent people in the South have been withheld from proclaiming the misery around them, "because bad men, even some calling themselves Christians, have already gloried in the hope of seeing the 'Southern chivalry'

constitutional, for the people reply season of Christmas now at hand in that defent and appropriated traiters shall not take advantage of constitu-

Dr. L. P. Yandell, jr.,- of General Hardee's staff, late C. S. A., was married in Nashviile on the 20th, to Miss M. Louise Elliston, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of William Elliston, Esq. Dr. Yandell and his lovely bride are assured of the hearty congratulations of their Louisvil

Lient Gov. Bliss, of Arkansas, reened his office recently, and the Gov ernor refused to accept it, having a doubt of the constitutionality of his power to do so. The Senate, how-

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth

CHAP, CCL—AN ACT further prevent Smuggling and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congeress assembled. That for the purposes of this act, term "vessel," whenever hereinafter used, shall be held to include every description of water-craft, raft, vebicle, and contrivance used or capable of being used as a means or auxilliary of transportation on or by water; and the term "vehicle," whenever hereinafter used, shall be held to include every description of carriage, wagon, engine, car, aleigh, sled, sledge, hurdle, cart, and other artifical contrivance, used or capable of being used as a means or auxiliary of transportation on land.

Soc. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall

of transportation on land.

Soc. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any officer of the customs, including inspectors and occasional inspectors, or of a revenue cutter, or authorized agent of the Treasury Department, or other person specially appointed for the purpose in writing by a collector, naval officer or surveyor of the customs, to go on board any vessel, as well without as within his district, and to in spect, search, and examine the same, and any person, trunk, or envelope on board, and to this end, to hail and stop such vessels if under way, and to use all necessary force to compel compliance; and if it shall appear that any breach or violation of the laws of the United States has been committed, whereby or in consequence of which, such vessel, or the goods, wares, and merchandise, or any part thereof, on board of or imported by such vessel, is or are liable to forfeiture, to make seizure of the same, or either or any part thereof, and to arrest, or in case of escape, to pursue and arrest any person engaged in such breach or violation: Provided, That the original appointment in writing of any person specially appointed as aforesaid shall be filed in the custom-

such breach or violation: Provided, That the original appointment in writing of any person specially appointed as aforesaid shall be filed in the custom-house where such appointment is made.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any of the officers or persons authorized by the second section of this act to board or search vessels may step, search, and examine, as well without as within their respective districts, any vehicle, beast, or person on which or whom he or they shall suspect there goods, wares or merchandise which are subject to duty or shall have been introduced into the United States in any manner contrary to law, whether by the person in possession or charge, or by, in, or upon such vehicle or beast, or otherwise, and to search any trunk or envelope, wherever found, in which he may have a reasonable cause to suspect there are goods which were imported contray to law; and if sny such officer or other person so authorized as aforesaid shall find any goods, wares or merchandise, on said shall find any goods, wares or merchandise, on or about any such vehicle, beast, or person, or in any such trunk or envelope, which he shall have resonable cause to believe are subject to duty, or to have been unlawfully introduced into the United States, whether by the person in possession or charge, or by, in or upon such vehicle, beast, or otherwise, he shall seize and secure the same for trial; and every such vechicle and beast, or either, together with teams or other motive-power used in conveying, drawing, or propelling such vehicle, goods, wares, or m-rchandise, and all other appurtenances, including trunks, envelopes, covers, and all means of conclement, and all the equipage, trappings, and other appurtenances of such beast, team, or vehicle shall be subject to seizure and confidence and if any person who may be driving forfeiture; and if any person who may be driving or conducting, or in charge of any such carriage or

carriers in the transaction of their basiness as such common carriers shall be subject to forfeiture by force of the provisions of this act unless it shall appear that the owners, superintendent, or agent for the owner in charge thereof at the time of such unthe owner in charge increor at the time of such in-lawful importation or transportation thereon or thereby, was a consenting party, or privy to such illegal importation or transportation. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall fraudently or knowingly import or bring in the United States, or assist in so doing, any

goods, wares, or merchandise, contrary to law, or shall recieve, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment, or sale of such goods, wares, or merchandise, after their im-portations knowing the same to have been imported viction thereof before any court, of competent viction thereof before any court, of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of such court; and in all cases where the possession of such goods shall be shown to be in the defendant, or where the defendant shall be shown to have had possession therof, such possession shall be deemed evidence sufficient to authorize conviction, unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the Sec. 5 And be it further enacted, That any person authorized by this act to make searches and

res, or any person assisting him or acting is discretions, may, if deemed necessary by der his discretions, may, if deemed necessary by him or them, enter into or upon or pass through the lands, enclosures, and buildings, other than the dwelling-house of any person whomsoever, in the night er in the day-time, in order to the more effectual discharge of his or their official duties.

Sec. 6, And be it further enacted. That if any person shall forcibly assault, resist oppose, prevent, impede, or interfere with any officer of the customs or his denuty or deputies or any person assisting or his deputy or deputies, or any person assisting them or either of them in the execution of their dnthem or either of them in the execution of their da-ties, or any person authorized by this act to make searches or seizures, in the execution of his duty, or shall riscue, or attempt to rescue, or cause to be rescued, any property which shall have been seized by any person authorized as aforesaid, or shall be-fore, at or after any such seizure, on order to prevent the seizure or securing of any goods, wares, or merchandise by any person authorized as aforesaid, stave, break, throw overboard, destroy, or remove the same, the person so offending shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than one month no more than one year or both at the discretion of the court convict. oned not less than one month no more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court convicting him or her, and shall stand committed until such fine and the costs of prosecution shall have been fully paid; and if any person shall discharge any deadly weapon at any person authorized as aforesaid to make searches or seizures, or shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting him in the execution of his duty, with intent to commit a bodily injury upon him, or to deter or prevent him from discharging his duty, every such person so offending shal, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of telony, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than one year.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several collectors of castoms to report within ten days to the district attorney of the district in which any fine or personal penalty may be incarred for the viol tion of any law of the United States relating to the revenue, in all cases in which such fine or penalty shall not be voluntarily paid, a statement of all facts and ci-cumstances of the case within their knowledge, together with the names of the witnesses, and which may come to their knowledge from time to time, stating the provisions of the law believed to be violated, and on which a reliance may be had for a condemnation or conviction; and such district attorney shall cause suit and prosecution to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and personal penalties by law in such case provided, unless upon inquiry and examint in he shall decide that a conviction cannot probably be obtained, as that the ends of public justice do not require that a suit or p osecution should be instituted in which case he shall report the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury for

so competent and disinterested diseases of States to be effected by him for that the states to be selected by him for that the states to war the place of seizure; the states of seizure the states of the selected and the states of the selected and the selected and fifty cents each for every sarily employed in such service. If it of such appraisal shall not exceed the selected dollars, said collector or other officer shall publish a notice once a recessive weeks in some newspa-

ee successive weeks in some newspa-unty or place where such seizure shall per of the county or place where such seizure shall have been made, if any newspper shall be published in said county, then such notice shall be published in some newspaper of the county in which the principal customs office of the district shall be situated; and if no newspaper shall be published in such county, then notices shall be posted in proper public places, which notices shall describe the articles seized, and state the time, cause, and place of seizure, and shall require any person claiming such articles to appear and file with such collector or other officer his claim to such articles within twenty days from the date of the first publication of such anotice. ublication of such notice. Sec. 12. And be it further cuacted, That ayn person

stating his or her interest in the articles seized, and upon depositing with such collector or other officer a bond to the United States in the penal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with two sureties, to be apsroved by such bollector or/other officer, conditioned, that, in case of the condemnation of the articles so claimed, the obligors shall pay all the costs and expenses of the proceedings to obtain such condemnation. Such collector or other officer ahall transmit the same, with the duplicate list and description of the articles seized and claimed, to the United States district attorney for the district and the who shall proceed for a condemnation of the proper. who shall proceed for a condemnation of the property in the ordinary mode prescribed by law. But if no such claim shall be filed nor based viven a utility the twenty days above, specified the free days' notice of the sale of the property so seized, by publication in the manner before mentioned, and, at the time and place specified in sell at public auction the property so seized, and shall deposit the proceeds, after deducting the actual expenses of such seizers, publication, and sale, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as shall be directed by the Scoretary of the Treasury; Provided, That the collector shall have power to adjourn such sale from time to time for a

power to adjourn such sale from time to time for a period not exceeding thirty days in all.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That any person claiming to be interested in the property sold under the provisions of the proceeding (preceding) section may, within three months after such sale, apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the forfeiture and a restoration of the proceeds of such sale, and the same may be f the proceeds of such sale, and the same may be cranted by said Secretary, upon satisfactory proof, o be furnished in such manner as he shall direct, that the applicant, at the time of the seizure and by in question, did not know of was in such circumstances as presale of the prope the seizure, hs incurred without wilful neglisaid forfeiture operty. be it further enacted, That if no

live animals, or goods, wares, or merchandise, and when the property thus seized shall not exceed five hundred dollars in value, and when no claim shall hundred dollars in value, and when no claim shall have been interposed therefor as is hereinbefore provided, the said appraisers, if requested by the collector principal officer making the seizure at the time when such appraisal is made, shall certify on oath in their appraisal th ir belief that the property seized is liable to speedy deterioration, or that the expenses of its keeping will largely reduce the net proceeds of the saler and in case the appraisers thus certify, such collector or other officer may proceed to advertise and sell the same at auction, by ving notice for such time as he may think reason ble, but not less than one week, of such seizure and intended sale, by advertisement as is hereinbefore provided; and the proceeds of such sale shall be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, subject, nevertheless, to the payment of such claim as shall be presented within three months from the day of sale, and allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Sec 16. And be it further enacted, That the

Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to ascert in the facts upon all aplica ions for remission cruing under the revenue laws, where the amount in question does not exceed one thousand dollars, in such manner and under such regulations as I may deem proper; and he may thereupon remit comitigate such fines, penalties, or forfeitures, if i his opinion the same shall have been incurred with out willful negligence or any intention of fraud.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, Tha: whenever the proper officer of the customs shall be duly notified of the existence of a lien upon imported goods, wares, or merchandise in his custody, he shall, before delivering such goods, wares, or merchandise to the invertex or a construct them. shall, before delivering such goods, wares, or merchandise to the importer, owner, or consignee thereof, give seasonable notice to the party or parties claiming he lien; and the possession by the officers of customs shall not affect the discharge of such lien; Provided, That the rights of the government shall not be prejudiced thereby. And the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe all needful regulations to carry this provision into effect; And pravided, That neither the United States nor its officers shall be in any manner liable for losses incurred in consequence of the omission by accident and without their lault of officers of the customs to give the notice aforeoaid. notice aforecald.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That noth

ing in this act contained shall be taken to abridge or limit any forfeiture, penalty, fine, liability, or remedy provided for in or existing under any law now in force, except as herein otherwise specially pro-

the production of the triplicate invoice required by the act of March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds," and so forth, and without submitting the question to the Secretary of the Treasury: Provid-ed, That the collector shall be satisfied that the ed. That the collector shall be satisfied that the neglect to produce such invoice was unintentional, and that the importation was in good faith and without any purpose of defrauding or evading the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec 2). And be it further enacted. That if any goods, wares, or merchandise shall, at any port or place in the United States on the northern nor heasten, or northwestern, frontiers thereof, be laden upon any vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject or subjects of a foreign country or countries, and shall be taken thence to a foreign port or place in the United States on said frontiers, either by the same or any other vessel, foreign or American, with intent to evade the provisions of the fourth section of "the act concerning the navigation of the United States," approved March one, eighteen hundred and seventeen, ed March one, eighteen hundred and seventeen, the said goods, wares, and merchand se shall, on their arrival at such last named port or place, be seized and forfeited to the United States, and the ressel shall pay a tonnage duty of fifty cents per suit and prosception to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and personal penalties by law in such case provided, unless upon inquiry and examintin he shall decide that a conviction cannot probably be obtained, as that the ends of public justice do not require that a suit or possecution should be instituted in which case he shall report the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury for his derection; and for expenses i curred and services rendered in prosecutions for such fines and personal penalties, the district attorney shall receive such attawance as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem just and reasonable, upon the certificate of the judge before whom such prosecution was had; and if any collector shall in any case fail to report to the proper district attorney' as prescribed in the same to another that a suit or possession of the United States, found employed in towing documented vessels of the United States plying from one port or place in the same to another, shall forfeit and pay it toning documents. Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That all steam tug-boats, not of the United States, found employed in towing documented vessels of the United States plying from one port or place in the same to another, shall forfeit and pay it toning the one had been dead of the United States, found employed in towing documented vessels of the United States plying from one port or place in the same to another, shall forfeit and pay it toning to not her admeasurement.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That all steam tug-boats, not of the United States, found employed in towing documented vessels of the United States plying from one port or place in the same to another, shall forfeit and pay it to not have been done to the United States plying from one port or place in the same to another, shall forfeit and pay it to not have dead to the United States plying from one port or place in the same to another, shall forfeit and pay it to not have dead to the United States plying from one port or place i

and prosecute the same to conviction

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in any ger of a vessel shall be holden for the Dayment of such personal laws of the United States, such vessel shall be holden for the payment of such penalty, and may be seized and proceeded against summarily, by libel, to recover such penalty, in any discrict court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offence.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the such vessel shall be holden for the payment of such penalty, and may be seized and proceeded against summarily, by libel, to recover such penalty, in any discrict court of the United States, such vessel shall be holden for the payment of such penalty, and may be seized and proceeded against summarily, by libel, to recover such penalty, in any discrict court of the United States, and master or other person having charge of such vessel shall purchase any goods, wares, or merchandise, for the use of such vessel shall purchase any duested of such vessel shall person the same, with cost and quantity thereof, to the collector or other person having charge of such vessel shall purchase any duested of such vessel shall report the same, with cost and quantity thereof, to the collector or other person having charge of such vessel shall purchase any duested of such vessel, and master or other person having charge of such vessel shall purchase any duested of such vessel shall report the same, with cost and quantity thereof, to the collector or other person having charge of such vessel shall purchase any duested the such to said vessel shall report the same, with cost and quantity thereof, to the collector or other person having charge of such vessel shall purchase any duested the such to be taken by such master or other person having charge of such vessel shall purchase any duested the such to be taken by such master or other person having charge of such vessel shall purchase any duested the customs at the first port in the United States at the customs at the first port in the United which nestain next arrive, designating them "sea stores;" and in the oath to be taken by such master or other person in charge of such vessel, on making said report, he shall declare that the articles so specified or designated "sea stores" are truly intended for the use exclusively of said vessel, and are not intended for sale, transfer, or private use, and if, upon examination and inspection by the collector or other odicer of the customs such articles are not deemed excessive in quantity for the use of said vessel for the veyage on which she is engaged, such articles shall be declared free of duty; but if it shall be found that the quant'ty or quantitles of such articles or any part thereof so reported are excessive, it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer of the customs to estimate the amount of duty on such excess, which shall be forthwith paid by said master or other person having charge of said vessel on pain of forfeiting a sum of not less that one hundred dollars nor more than four times the value of such excess, or said master or other person, having charge of such vessel shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than three months nor more than two years, at the discretion

an one hundred dollars nor more than five hun-ed dollars, and in addition thereto shall be im-isoned for a term not less than three months nor

e than two years.

23. And be it further enacted, That the equipis, or any part thereof, (including boats,) purd for or the expenses of repairs made in a
ign country upon a vessel enrolled and licensed
if the laws of the United States to eggage ir
foreign and coasting trade on the northern,
beastern, and northwestern continued. beastern, and northwestern frontiers of the such trade, thall, on the first arrival of an sel in any port of the United States, be liable ry and the payment of an ad valorem duty ty per centum on the cost there f in such foreign country; and if the owner or owners or master of much vessel shall wilfully and knowingly neglect or all to report, make entry, and pay duties as herein aquired, such vessel, with her tackle, apparel, and remiture, shall be seized and forfeited: Provided, at if the owner or owners or master of such vessel thall furnish good and sufficient evidence that such vessel, while in the regular course of her voyage was compelled, by stress of weather or other cass lay, to put into said foreign port and purchase such chipments, or make such repairs, to secure the said of the vessel to enable her to reach her port of lestination, then it shall be competent for the Security of the Treasury to remit or refund

any such vessel until the collector to whom applica-tion is made for the same shall be satisfied, from the ment and repairs, made within the year immediately) preceding such application, have been daily accounted for under the provisions of this section, and the duties accraing thereon after the passage of this act duly paid; and if such owner or shall rafuse to take such oath, or take it rake vessel shall be seized and forfeited. Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That

any certificate of registry, enrollment, or cense, or other record or document granted lieu thereof, to any vessel shall be knowingly and fraudulently obtained or used for any ves sel not entitled to the benefit thereof, such vessel, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be liable to forfeiture.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of July next, the several provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March two, seventeen hun-dred and ninety-nine, relating to manifests, shall apply as well to vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners as to vessels of the United States; and that the Secretary of State send copies of this section to all consular officers of the United States in foreign countries. Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares, or merchandise, taken from any port or place in the United States, on the north ern, northeastern, or northwestern frontiers

thereof, to a port or place in another collection

district of the United States on said frontiers, in any ship or vessel, shall be unladen or de ch remission or restoration shall livered from such ship or vessel within the three months after such sale, the United States but in open day, that is to say, Treasury shall then cause the pro-

> seem necessary and expedient for unlading at Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That th secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby from time to time, as to him shall seem neces sary, relative to the duties of inspectors auhorized by law, to be placed on board of ves

reasing temporarily the duties on imports, and section of the act entitled "An act to modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, an fourth section of an act entitled "An act amend atory of certain acts imposing duties upon for-eign importations," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, are exempted from paying tonnage duties more than once in ear, shall hereafter pay the same either at their priority, a custom-house in the United State n each calendar year: Provided, That all li-censed and enrolled and licensed vessels of the United States shall pay the said duty when aking out or renewing their respective enrol nents or licenses, if the same has not previusly been paid for the calendar year: And rovided further. That nothing in this act shall e construed to prevent customs officers from collecting such tonnage duty at the entry of any vessel at their respective custom-hous during the calendar year, if the same shall not previously have been paid for such year : And rovided further, That all vessels which are subject to enrolment or license shall hereafter be liable to the payment of the fees established y law for services of customs officers incident

And be it further enacted, That th ecretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, tageous to the public service of revenue, to abolish or suspend the offices of naval officer, hose enumerated in section nine of the act of May seven, eighteen hundred and twenty-two and the amendment thereto, by the act of April nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the port of San Francisco, and to assign the duties of the office or any other subordinate office so bolished or suspended to a deputy collector or aspector of the customs; and so much of all penalties, and forfeitures as would otherafter the discontinuance of their offices re nited States, and there credited to the fund for defraying the expenses of collecting the venue from customs. And the Secretary of he Treasury is hereby further authorized, in ll cases in which, in his opinion, the public terest demands it, to clothe deputy collectors. ocated at ports other than the principal port of entry of their respective districts, with all the powers of their principals appertaining to their official acts.

sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That no fficer or clerk whose duty it shall be to make any officer or person employed in connection person so employed on account of services rendered, or of salary, unless such officer or per-son so to be paid shall have made and sub-scribed an oath that, during the period for which he or she is to receive pay for salary or services rendered, neither he nor she, nor either personally or by the intervention another party, any money or compensation of any description whatever, nor any promises for the same, either directly or indirectly, for ser-vices rendered or to be rendered, or acts performed or to be performed, in connection with the customs or internal revenue, nor purchased, for like services or acts, from any importer, (in affiant is connected with the customs, or manufacturer, if affiant is connected with the interfacturer, if affiant is connected with the internal revenue service,) consignee, agent, or custom-house broker, or other person whomsoever, any goods, wares, or merchandise, at less than regular retail market prices therefor, And any person who shall wilfully and falsely take and subscribe said oath, and being duly convicted thereof, shall be subjected to the penalties and disabilities by law prescribed for the punishment of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, merchandise, or preparty of any sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, merchandise, or property of any kind seized under the provisions of this act or any other law of the United States relating to the customs shall, unless otherwise provided for by law, be placed and remain in the custody of the collector or other principal officer of the customs of the district in which the seizure that he made, to abide adjudication by the leducting a i proper costs and charges, he dis- the several acts now in force for the relief of

titled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August five, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or the act extitled "An act to ease duties on imports, and for other pure "approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or the act entitled "An act to create an additional super-vising inspector of steamboats and two local syspectors of steamboats for the collection disother purposes," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or the act entitled 'An act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties on foreign importations," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-live, and in regard to which the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that the collection of said duties or fees was omitted by such collector or surveyor, or by any steamboat in-spector, for the rea on that he was not informed of the existence of the said acts when the said duties or fees accrued, that the said Secreary be, and he is hereby, authorized, under uch rules as he may prescribe, to remit or refund, as the case may require, such duties or fees to such collector or surveyor or steamboat

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That in ill cases in which the fees and emoluments re ceived by any collector or other principal offieer of the customs are, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, insufficient to afford a reasonable compensation for the services of such officer, after payment out of the same of Secretary may direct that so muc

said incidental expenses as shall seem to him to be just shall be paid out of the appropria tion for paying the expenses of collecting the revenue; and the said Secretary shall have the same power in regard to incidental expenses which have heretofore been incurred, and which have not been settled and paid into the treasury; and all fees paid into the treasury by customs officers shall be placed to the credit of the fund for defraying expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the first section of the act en-titled "An act relative to collectors and other officers of customs," approved February eleven, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall from and after the passage of this act, be applied and enforced in regard to all officers igents, and employees of the United State vhomsoever, as well those whose compensa tion is determined by a commission on dis bursem nts, not to exceed an annual maxi mum, as those paid by salary or otherwise. Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That i any person shall, directly or indirectly, at any time make or offer to make to any officer of the revenue, or to any other person or persons authorized by this act to make searches or seizures, any gratuity or present of money, or other thing of value, or give or offer any bribe such officer or person shall ask of Tex

manner any such gratuity, present, bribe, o. reward, every person so offending shall be liable to indictment, as for a high crime and mislemeanor, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding three times the amount so offered, promised or given, asked or received, and imprisonment in a penitentlary not exceeding three years.

Sec, 36. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act no suit begun thereafter shall be maintained in any court for he recovery of duties alleged to have been eroneously or illegally exacted by collectors of customs, unless the plaintiff shall, within thirty lays after due notice of the appearance of the defendant, either in person or by attorney. serve on the defendant or his attorney a bill of particulars of the plaintiff's demand, giving the name of the importer or importers, the description of the merchandise and place from which imported, the name or names of the vessel or vessels, or means of importation, the date of the invoice, the date of the entry at the custom-house, the precise amount of duty claimed to have been exacted in excess, the date of payment of said duties, the day and year on which protest was filed against the exection thereof, the date of appeal thereon to the Secretary of the Treasury, and date of decision, if any, on such appeal, And if a bill of par-ticulars, containing all the above-mentioned items, be not served as aforesaid, a judgment of non pros, shall be rendered against the plaintiff or plaintiffs in said action.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That parts of such building as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury may be bonded for the storage of grain, under such rules, regulathe security of the revenue, and that so much of the act entitled "An act to extend the warenousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, as conflicts with this act be, and the

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of estimating the duties on importations of grain, the number of bushels shall be ascertained by weight, instead of by measuring; and sixty pounds of wheat, fifty-six pounds of corn, fifty-six pounds of rye, forty-eight pounds of barley, thirty-two pounds of oats, sixty pounds of peas, and forty-two pounds of buckwheat, avoirdupois weight, shall respectively be estimated as a bushel. Sec. 39. And be it further enacted, That in order to facilitate the execution of the provisions of the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain and United States, and for other purposes,' proved March three, eighteen hundred ixty-three, relative to the seizure of "invoices, books, and papers," any district judge of the United States may hereafter issue his warrant or warrants and direct the same to any collector ollectors of the customs in whose respective districts any such invoices, books, or papers

agent, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the first section of the act enpaid immediately into the treasury, without poses," approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, he shall be subject to be moved from office, and to forfeit to the United States any share or part of the moneys with-held to which he might otherwise be entitled; and all moneys received by collectors for the custody of goods, wares, and merchandise in bonded warehouses, shall be accounted for as storage under the provisions of the 11th section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred

Sec, 41. And be it further enacted, That it Judge delivered an elaborate opinion, ters of the United States from any foreign territory adjacent to the northern, northeas or northwestern frontiers of the United Stat

ritory adjacent to the northern, northeastern, or northwestern frontiers of the United States, to report at the office of any collector or deputy collector of the customs, which shall be nearest to the point at which such vessel may enter said waters; and such vessel shall not proceed further inland, either to unlade or take in cargo, without a special permit from such collector or deputy collector, issued under and in accordance with such general or special regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion, from time to time, prescribe. And for any violation of this section such vessel shall be seized and forfeited.

Sec, 42. And be it further enacted, That if any collector of the customs, supervising or local inspector of steamboats, or other officer, shall neglect or refuse to make any of the returns or reports which he is required to make at stated times by any act of Congress or regulation of the Treasury Department, other than his accounts, within the time prescribed by such act or regulation, he shall, upon conviction thereof before the district court of his district, forfeit and pay, for the use of the United States, any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted. That the

ifter the words "complied with seventh section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplo-matic expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen undred and forty-five, and for other purposes," approved June seventeen, hundred and forty-four; and the one and third section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March two, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine; and the tenth section of the act entitled "An act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties upon foreign impor-tations," approved March three, eighteen hun-dred and sixty-five; and all other acts and parts of acts conflicting with or supplied by his act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, That the rovisions of this act shall not be deemed to affect any action or proceeding or indictment bending at the time this act shall take effect, out the same shall be tried, and disposed of and judgment or decree executed as if this act had not been passed.
Approved, July 18, 1866.

BISHOP GREEN.-It is with feelings of sadness and deep regret that we contemplate the departure of Bishop Green, who, with his family, leaves in a few days for his new home in Tennessee. The good Bishop has lived in our midst a number of years, and affections. All who know him will feel sensibly his absence. He has moved among us a gentle, quiet spirit of good, exciting a holy, refining influence upon all who have come in contact with

Life is, with some men, a constant struggle-a struggle between good and evil-and death only ends it; while others, having passed through scathing ordeals, through storms and tempests, reach calm seas, with the Celestial City in view, peacefully waiting their summons to enter the pearly gates. One of these last we would pronounce the good Bishop. Upon his silvered locks the light of another world already shines, and his soul seems to have donned its pure white robe. He is a perfect gentleman; an humble christian; a faithful monitor of the young; a good, pure man; and bears with him the kindest wishes of his many friends. May the holy angels guard him, and make smooth the pathway of his declining years .- Columbus Index.

DEATH OF BISHOP ELLIOTT.—At a late hour last night the telegraph brought us the painful intelligence of the sudden demise of this emine Prelate of Savannah, Ga. He died just returning from a brief visit to the nterior in the discharge of his Episcopal functions.

He left the cars in apparently perfect health, and soon after reaching his residence expired; doubtless from heart disease.

This sad announcement comes upon us in all its suddenness with a most depressing effect.

South Carolina will weep not only with her sister Georgia, where the Diocesan labors of the deceased were so long and so signally exercised, but with the whole South, in the removal of a Prelate, learned, apostolic, abounding in good works, known, revered and loved, throughout the length and breadth of our land.

An erudite and ripe scholar-a finished and most impressive pulpit orator-a master of "English undefiled" a patriot son, whose affection for his native land welled out from fountains holy as a mother's love, and with aim and end lofty as became a Knight of the Cross—all these will lie enshrouded in the grave which closes forever from mortal sight the loved and gifted Elliott.

UNEXPECTED CHURCH INCIDENT .-The Richmond Examiner of the 29th

On Sunday night last, a lady was taken suddenly ill in one of our churches, and was carried out by her friends, who at once set to work bathing her head and using other means of restoration; but she told them she desired to be taken to some quiet place, as none of their remedies would do her any good. Her request was forthwith complied with, and she was conveyed to a room in the rear of the minister's desk, where she presently gave birth to a fine child. This incident, from its novelty, gave rise to much gossip, but it really may be considered a good omen in the early history of the little stranger. At last accounts mother and child were both doing well.

THE PERJURY CASE OF CONOVER .-In the criminal court, Washington, on Tuesday morning Judge Fisher overruled the demurrer in the case of Sanford Conover, indicted for perjury in his testimony before the congressional investigating committee, attempting to implicate Jefferson Davis in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The discussed the power of Congress to take testimony, and compliments Judge Holt. The prisoner's counsel has appealed, and if the Court in general terms sustains Judge Fisher, it is probable that the prisoner, who has been remanded to jail for the present, will be brought to trial for perjury at the next term of the criminal court.

The wife of Rev. S. Herbert Lancey, formerly the chaplain of the Second Connecticut Regiment, has lately procured a divorce.--Exchange.

If we remember right, the marriage was a rapid one, the groom boasting that he "was married at 9 A. M., and marched with his regiment at 10!" and asking us what we "thought of that!" and on replying that "if we knew our own heart—and we thought we did—we should have waited half an hour longer," the parson seemed as-tonished. Wonder what's the matter with him? "Hallowing influence of it.-New Haven Register.

and sitter one man as in Porner ?